Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: Published by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few doors above the EAGLE-TAVERN.

Price 15 shillings per Ann.] SATURDAY, July 18, 1795. [Number 649.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

25th of March.

Fre[illegible] d'Herbois—" I have to answer the second fact that is personal to me. I mean to speak of the opinion I pronounced in this hall, the 17th of September, 1793, when Barrere proposed the transportation of all suspected persons to French Guiana.

" It is said in the report, that finding such a measure would be for the conspirators a motive for new hopes, I told you " we ought not to transport any body; we ought to destroy and bury in the land of liberty all the conspirators; let them all be arrested; let the place of their arrest be undermined; let the match, always lighted, be ready to blow them up, if they, or any of their partizans dare make new attempts against the republic!"

" Well: I shall not investigate here the most important point of this accusation: it would be to know whether or not the reporter might have misrepresented the opinions that any of us may have have uttered on the dangers of the country. At that period we were under the most violent apprehensions. The Austrians were upon our territory; despair surrounded us Every one proposed, in emulation of the other, means of strengthening the courage of the defenders of their country, and to preserve their families from the rage of the enemies of the interior: it was then that the words you have heard quoted fell from my mouth.

" That feeling, I know not if it be enthusiasm, or delirium; but it was sacred; its object was to strike terror into the bosom of our enemies. These were metaphors inspired by the sentiment of the imminent dangers of the country; they never can be considered as opinions.

" I add a material fact, which will prove I never thought that such an opinion could be literally understood. I took a particular care of the state and policy of the prisons, and of lessening the horrors of such residences for the prisoners. I point out to you, in particular the prisons of Chantilly.

I summon here my colleague Danjou, to declare if I have not established there wise and mild regulations. So, though severe in the appearances, I knew how to respect humanity, and had no other end but to suppress, by a just terror, the least idea of revolt."

Danjou confirmed the fact alluded to.

Chouden.—" I ask to read the 43d article of the constitution. It says, that no deputy can be accused for the opinions he shall have uttered in the legislative body. If you have not rent your constitution, you cannot avoid censuring the commission for its violation of that principle."

Leblanc—" If the liberty of the opinions of the representatives of the people is as fact ascertained, I maintain that this of Colleot is not of a more extraordinary nature than the expressions of Isnard, relative to this great city, (Paris."

The out lawed Deputies.

Isnard—" I do not present myself here to discuss the words I pronounced at the period just mentioned. I should not have disgraced this [illegible] death, and that by your injustice. (Loud applauses.) I glory in the answer I have made to the conspiring commune of Paris. (Great applauses in the tribunes. The members in the left extremity arose, exclaiming, "we must get out; we are not free here.")

A voice.—" The commune of Paris was not then conspiring. (Symptoms of indignation burst out in many parts of the hall.)

Isnard—" And, had not the conspiring commune of Paris had many accomplices in these walls, France would not have been deluded; the sovereignty of the people would not have been usurped, and we should not have to punish the most horrid crimes that tyranny could ever have invented. (New applauses.) If there be a city that owes to me some gratitude, if I ever did deserve well from a city, it is Paris. I wished to stop on the brink of the abyss the portion of the deluded people that was dragged to its crater. Oh! had I been trusted, it would not have fallen into it; and keeping it from being blinded, it would not have seen preparing at once the scaffolds of the martyrs of liberty, and the throne of the decemvirs. Yesterday a member remembered at this tribune, the period when to save my country, I sacrificed to it more than my own existence, by a voluntary resignation. Those who have brought the national representation to such a degree of abasement and oppression, are the only authors of the evils of my country. (Murmurs in the left extremity.) Yes, these words are addressed to you; to you, ferocious tyrants of the 31st May; to you, wicked wretches! Oh! look on your habits, they are all stained with the blood of your colleagues.—(A general movement of horror pervaded the assembly and the tribunes.) I do not mean to unveil here the immense and bloody picture of your crimes; I honor myself for all I have said and done; I honor myself for all your accusations; and you, you shall find eternal occasion for tears, in the dreadful events that have signalized your detestable reign." (Isnard descended from the tribune amidst the loudest applauses.)

Bassal.—" We shall soon inform all France of the crimes of its true enemies. I am possessed of original documents which I pledge myself to make public. They shall carry light into France, and especially into a city, which it has been intended to destroy. The following lines have been written by Buzot. I have the original in his own hand writing. " If J. J. Rosseau had left us his ideas on Federative Government, he would not have admitted of such a city as Paris, and would have asked its entire annihilation. (Laughs; some voices demand honorable mention.")

La Loi spoke to order, and moved, that the discussion may be continued on the charges imputed against the accused.

Louvet—" Citizens, I will support the motion of La Loi; but when in this hall a poisoned weapon has been aimed at me, I must have the liberty to repel it.

" I knew that the murderers of the purest Republicans, after having tossed them into the grave would attempt yet to attack and stain their irreproachable memory. I knew that after having accused, oppressed and assassinated the national representation, they would still endeavor to rend it by calumny—that calumny which was the source of all our evils. Who more than you have experienced that fatal truth? For these two years our calumniators have gathered in the towns and villages all that is impure; they recruit, for accusing us, all the dilapidators, villains, false witnesses, and murderers that have been produced by their reign. All the secrecies of confidence and friendship have been violated; nothing was free from their inquisition; ond after two years of exertion, here is the deed that is brought forward as a justification for the murder of twenty-two martyrs of liberty, the outlawing of forty-one, the incarceration of seventy-three, and the oppression of all [illegible] others; and that deed if even it be true, [illegible] it does exist is but a phrase in a writing of one of those they have assassinated. Representatives take care of calumny. I shall always rise against that system the spring of all our past evils, and which is continued now with more obstinacy than ever.

" They exhibit to-day one piece—they are preparing to bring another for to morrow. On this respect let me recall to your memory an interesting fact:—two years ago a commission was appointed to visit in the a plan for a counter revolution; it was signed Watteville.—Since that time, La Source, one of the murdered victims seemed to avoid meeting Gaudet; this last asked him for an interview. ' I am no more for you, nor of your's' said La Source; ' your Brissot is a counter revolutionist; the plan he framed for the Royalty is in the committee of public welfare; all our colleagues have seen it.' The paper indeed was signed Brissot de Warville; but it has been since proved that Watteville had been changed for Warville, and that another hand had added Brissot—(Many voices—yes, yes it is true; it was Chabot.) To day citizens ill disposed persons are preparing the return of terror by calumny. Last night groups were forming in that part of the hall—(pointing to the left extremity)—There, they said, we have a paper against them, an oath taken before General Wimpfen for royalty: it is signed by Petion, Barbaroux, Lovet."

" Lovet. What! I sign an oath to royalty! You did say this yesterday vile calumniators; why don't you repeat it to day at this tribune! I was waiting for you." (Applauses.)

Bourdon de l'Oise. Lecointre acquainted me with that accusation against Louvet. I am very glad he can justify himself.

Louvet. Many of those who held such a language surrounded Le Sage. They spoke with him about those papers. Take care, they said, we too could furnish some of those pieces with your signature." Signs of indignation.

Bourdon. " I must do justice to truth. Lecointre told me he had the signature of Louvet, and that some others had promised him. I don't think he expected to receive forged documents, but real and genuine ones. Had Louvet explained this day, I would have repaired to Lecointre, and asked from him those pieces."

Louvet. " I have at present in my hand a paper, which will prove that since we were restored to our seats one promises employments, honors, and riches to those who will report all the calumnies preferred against us. I am rather surprised, since there exist such material proofs as it is said, they have not been produced, either at the committees, or at the tribune; I move that the paper be deposited on the table. I say the false deed ought to be deposited, for, though I have not seen it, I maintain that the deed alledged by Lecointre can be but a forged one. My hand should rather have fallen from my arm than have signed it. I ask that the hand writing may be verified. It is false on my part, I say it, as well as for my unhappy friends who suffered in exclaiming Vive la Republique, and in asking the deluded people who applauded their punishment might soon be delivered from their tyrants. An important discussion is soon to take place. Yes, Representatives, I will point out the Royalists as I did Robespierre in the height of his power, d'Orleans aspiring to the throne, and all the enemies of my country: " and if my courage, my devotion lead me to the scaffold which was once erected for me I will ascend it with the consolation, that the first blood I have spilt shall be my own." [The loudest applauses and acclamations.]

FRANKFORT, May 2.

The details which we have received relative to the action before Mentz, on the 30th ult. state that the Imperial troops carried a double row of intrenchments upon the Hardenberg, notwithstanding the very obstinate resistance of the French, who were driven as far as the wood of Momback. The great smoke that was observed there, afforded us some reason to suppose that the village of Mombach had been set on fire which proceeded from the wood, where the battle was renewed with great obstinacy. The effort of the imperialists was well seconded by the batteries of the isle of Ingelneim, which placed upon the French entrenchments in front of the village.

The object of the garrison of Mentz, which was to clear the Hardenberg in order to throw up intrenchments there, being fulfilled, the enterprize was not pushed farther. But the French in the afternoon made an attempt to regain the ground which they had lost. Their endeavors were unavailing. It is said that during the action several bombs were thrown into Mentz by the French.

The Imperialists, after taking possession of the Hardenberg, near Mentz, have with will endeavor to maintain it as a post of great consequence. They did not stay long at Mombach, it being at too great a distance; the loss of the French is estimated at 2000 men, and that of the Germans 300 killed, and 370 wounded, seven officers wounded and one killed. Field Marshal Clairfayt arrived at Mentz on the 27th ult.

Notwithstanding this bloody contest a general peace we are in hopes, is at no great distance, which is more desirable as provisions rise greatly and the scarcity increases. A pound of butter generally sold here at this season at ten or twelve kreutzers, now costs thirty. Bread and meat are equally dear. May 3.

General Clairfayt, deeming it necessary for the safety of Mentz that a camp should be established on the Hardenberg, issued orders to attack the French. The consequences of that attack have already been mentioned. As soon as the French had been driven from the ground which they had occupied, the Imperialists began to throw up an intrenchment on the heights, which they effected, notwithstanding the incessant fire of all the French batteries and cannon placed in the woods of Mombach.—The attack of the French, in the afternnoon, was directed against the centre of the position; it was made in two strong columns well provided with artillery A battalion of the Archduke waited to receive their fire, and then rushed in upon them with their bayonets, while the artillery from the redoubts recently constructed, fired case shot upon the flank of the French column, and made a dreadful slaughter. In their retreat, the hussars of Wurmser took them in the rear, and did considerable execution. It is supposed that in this attack the French lost 300 men. The total loss on the side of the Imperialists is 830 men killed and wounded. The regiment of Klebec alone had 180 men killed and wounded, ten of whom are officers. Our small marine did some service, and proceeded two leagues below Mentz, in order to alarm the French. This movement made them suppose that the passage of the Rhine was to be attempted; they accordingly brought a great quantity of artillery and a powerful force to this point.

LONDON, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 2.

" I was informed this morning from good authority, that WAR between Russia and Prussia is unavoidable; and this afternoon word has been sent me by the post-masters of its having been already declared. There is every reason to believe that Austria will attach herself to the Empress, and that Europe will not so soon be at peace as was expected."

A letter from Frankfort, dated April 28, mentions the probability of an immediate rupture between Russia and Prussia; that Austria will join Russia; that the preparations on the part of Austria for the campaign are excellent, and carried on with the greatest activity; and that particularly the department of provisions is managed with great skill and no danger of any want being experienced. The same letter also mentions the affair of the Imperial loan as certainly settled; and that large sums had been negociated there on account of life.

A letter from Vienna, of the date of the 23d ult. has the following article: " A courier arrived on the 19th, dispatched on the 13th by Count Carletti, Minister Plenipotentiary of Tuscany; since which it is currently reported that it will not be long ere a pacification takes place between Austria & France. On the 20th a Courier was dispatched to the Count de Pergen, who is now in London. It contains they say an order to repair to Basle on his return from England.

Mr. James Banks Robinson, late master of his Majesty's ship Alexander, arrived on Tuesday night at the admiralty from Brest.

Mr. Robinson mentions, that he received a passport on the 23d ult. when he immediately embarked on board an American ship; but an embargo on all neutral vessels prevented their departure till the 3d inst.

He states, that on Friday the 2d inst. five ships of the line, six or eight frigates, &c. with a convoy of about forty or fifty merchantmen, sailed from Brest harbor, bound as Mr. Robinson believes for Bourdeaux and Havre de Grace. This squadron had a flag officer on board.

Mr. Robinson on the 4th inst. spoke an that he had passed through both the English and French fleets the preceding evening; that the former had captured a French line of battle ship, and that they were then in chase of the other ships of war and merchantmen.

There is the greatest appearance of a famine in France. No vessel of any denomination had arrived at Brest with supplies. Bread was so scarce on the day of Mr. Robinson's departure, that the French were obliged to land the flour from the shipping for the sustenance of the troops, inhabitants, and prisoners. Rice was then at six livres per lb. and all other necessaries in proportion.

The French have made an example of several of their officers who commanded in the late engagement with Admiral Hotham in the Mediterranean. We understond that the French Admiral, Martin, and five other superior officers, have been guillotined at Toulon. Their trials, we presume, did not take up much unnecessary time.

By an American veſſel from Bengal there was an account received on Saturday of the ſafe arrival of our outward bound fleet. And alſo, that at the Cape the news of the capture of Holland had arrived in time for the friends of the late Stadtholder to take meaſures to prevent a ſurprize; but they were not in force to reſiſt a ſerious attack.

By the Paris papers, up to the 12th inſtant, it appears that tranquility has ſucceeded to the late agitations. The Convention find leiſure to apply to the formation of a permanent government, in which they have not been interrupted of late by petitions or addreſſes on the ſubject of proviſions, a ſure ſign that the ſcarcity is much diminiſhed.

May 21.

Mr. Schaw, the meſſenger who arrived on Tueſday from Vienna, brings the Emperor's acceptance of the Loan to the amount of 4,600,000l. What ſervices this ſum is to procure us, or why ſo needy a prince as the Emperor ſtopped ſhort of the ſix millions we are not informed.

The campaign is at length opened before Mentz, but ſuch is the wiſh for peace in every part of the continent expoſed to the calamities of war, that even the inhabitants of Mentz flatter themſelves, that the negociations between France and the Emperor are ſtill pending.

Much has been lately ſaid of the probability that the French will reſtore monarchy in ſome ſhape or other, and the conduct of the ruling party in the Convention, for ſome months paſt, has given ſuch hopes to many of the Emigrants as has induced them to return to France. Such hopes we have always conceived to be very ill founded. The majority of the convention conſiſts of Girondiſts, the authors of the abolition of monarchy, and of Jacobins converted to moderation; the minority of Jacobins unconverted. What could all or any of thoſe men expect from the reſtoration of monarchy? Impunity, perhaps, as far as being permitted to live ſuſpected or deſpiſed, deſerves the name, they might obtain; but for favor, truſt, or continuance of power, they cannot look. What, then, can be their motive to reſtore a government to be exerciſed by men whom they hate, and by whom they know they are hated!—The ruling party in the Convention already feel that they have gone too far in their career of moderation, and begin to reſort to the very ſame meaſures which they condemned in the Terroriſts! even the Girondiſts, lately reſtored to their ſeats, now declaim againſt contrivances in favor of Royalty.

We have often had occaſion to remark that the inſurgents in La Vendee cared but little about the forms of government, provided they were left in quiet poſſeſſion of their homes and their religion. In a letter from Troiton, Major General of the army of Anjou, and Upper Poitou, to Stoffiet and his Council, dated Feb. 22, we find the following paſſage:

"A ſtranger and without property in La Vendee, I have no right to lead thouſands to ſlaughter, when they are offered an honorable and beneficent peace. The people of La Vendee took up arms for two reaſons, firſt, their religion; that is ſecured to them—ſecond, exemption from being called upon to ſerve in the army; they are to remain quiet at home. Never did they take up arms for a king; the form of government is nothing to them, provided they are not oppreſſed by it. The peaſant loves his cow better than his King.

I ſhould never forgive myſelf if I were to endanger the life of a ſingle man in reſiſting the pacification offered by the Covention. Bravery is not virtue; humanity is. I leave La Vendee with 450 livres in paper, and 15 in ſpecie. None but wicked men, who aim at private emolument, will make Royalty a pretext for continuing the war. What are your means of reſiſtance! A few chaſſeurs and dragoons conſtitute your whole army; for the country people, aſſured of not being moleſted by order of the Convention, will fight no more." Such was this man's opinion of royaliſm in La Vendee, and the event has fully juſtified it.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the ſeſſion of the 12th Floreal, Chenier made his report, upon the ſituation of the republic. In conſequence of which, a law has been enacted, importing that every emigrant who ſhall be found within the territory of the republic, ſhall be brought immediately. That individuals who had been exported, and are re-entered the territory of the republic, will hold themſelves in readineſs to depart within a month after the promulgation of the decree, that the conſtituted authority, charged with executing the decree of the 21ſt Germinal (relative to diſarming individuals who have acted a part in the tyrannies which have deſolated France before the 9th Thermidor) will declare to them the reaſons why they diſarmed them, and tranſmit thoſe reaſons to the committee of general ſafety, for the department of Paris, and for the reſt of the republic to the adminiſtrators of the departments, who will decide definitively upon the proteſts advanced.

The committee of general ſafety and conſtituted authorities, are ordered to bring ſuch before the criminal tribunal, who, by the tenor of their conduct and ſeditious writings have excited people to diſſolve the national repreſentation, and re-eſtabliſh royalty.

[illegible] may be convicted of the ſaid crime be for ever baniſhed from the territories of the republic.

The committee of legiſlation, will preſent during a decade, a project of a law againſt calumniators.

The committee of public inſtruction will direct the theatres ſchools, and in general the arts and ſciences, towards enlightening the minds of the citizens, and for the general advancement of the republic.

The committees of general and public ſafety will make monthly reports upon the ſituation of public ſpirit.

Herman being named in his turn, without deigning to ſpeak a word in his defence, threw a book at the head of the Preſident! "It is Herman who does that," exclaimed many of the condemned. Scellier, whoſe phyſical powers were almoſt extinguiſhed by a continual ſtate of indiſpoſition, ſeemed extremely anxious to ſay ſomething or other, the violence of which his almoſt exhauſted, tho' wild geſtures ſufficiently beſpoke. Accumulated deſpair and weakneſs effectually ſtopped his voice, and he fell back entirely exhauſted with rage and exertion. At this moment he was faintly heard to articulate, "Your turn will come next raſ[illegible] and that will not be long."

About this time, the Preſident continued to read the articles of condemnation; when a deaf murmur, mixed with violent, tho' incoherent phraſes on the part of the condemned rendered this ſcene truly hideous.

The public accuſer proceeded to the formalities of his office; and whilſt reading the article of confiſcating the effects, &c. of the condemned, for the benefit of the republic, &c. "It will not have one ſous of mine," exclaimed Scellier, with contempt.

Many others, (whoſe depoſitions it would be too tedious to tranſlate) expreſſed equally contemptuous reflections on their national juriſprudence; and upon the concluſion of the accuſations of the public accuſer, one of the judges, in pronouncing his opinion, having expreſſed himſelf incoherently, and with remarkable difficulty, "Learn to read," exclaimed Scellier arrogantly.

(We are ſorry to deduce from the following, that a proper energy is juſticiary department, a point indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſupport of genuine liberty, has neither acquired the awe, or reſpectability, ſo requiſite in that department.

After the trial and condemnation of a number of ſeditious and inflammatory characters, the behaviour of the delinquents is thus related in the Paris prints.)

Upon the judgment of condemnation being read by the Preſident, the greateſt part of the condemned manifeſted their diſapprobation in the moſt ſcandalous manner; at firſt individually as named and accuſed, and afterwards altogether, with demonſtrations more or leſs outrageous.

Scellier (one of the condemned) ſhewed himſelf the moſt ſeditious and indecent; during the proceſs againſt him, he affected much mildneſs and moderation: but in the fatal moment, when his crimes were developed and condemnation paſſed upon him, he teſtified a diſpoſition, frought with all the wildneſs of a wicked and deſigning character—For when the Preſident pronounced theſe words, "the declaration of the jury is, that Scellier is an accomplice in the crimes alledged, and that he acted with a bad intent," he exclaimed with accumulated effrontery, "that it was all a lie?" whilſt many others echoed his declaration. Upon which one of the Gendarmes, thinking that Scellier had a better hat than himſelf, and that it could not now be of any farther uſe to him, attempted to take it away from him; when Scellier daſhed it thro' the window with every teſtimony of rage and deſpair.

BRUSSELS, 12th Floreal.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated 7th Floreal, (April 20.)

"The peace made with the Chouans occaſions much joy here, though we cannot expect the conſequences will be ſo prompt and advantageous, as many ſanguine perſons are diſpoſed to believe. Hitherto the two treaties of peace with the inſurgents have been of utility to them alone—the Vendeans come in every day to Nantz, and bring with them whatever is neceſſary to their ſubſiſtence—on the contrary, we can neither go among them, nor cauſe any object of ſubſiſtence to be brought from that quarter but at the riſque of life. The Chouans have hitherto purſued the ſame[illegible] manner, ſeveral neighboring pariſhes which concur with them in politics; and notwithſtanding the conferences of peace, notwithſtanding the treaty itſelf, they have intercepted the convoys of proviſions which the inhabitants were bringing us from the right bank of the Loire. We are in a ſtate of great want, and no one can eaſily foreſee the conſequences.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

FRENCH FINANCES.

Project of a decree for creating a bank of redemption.

The national Convention, on the report of its committee of finances, decrees:

Art. 1. There ſhall forthwith be eſtabliſhed a bank of redemption.

2. The funds of the bank ſhall be ſix milliards.

3. The ſix milliards ſhall accrue from the exchange which ſhall be made of an equal ſum of aſſignats for notes of the banks which ſhall not be transferable.

4. The exchange ſhall be voluntary—the national convention addreſſes itſelf to the zeal and civiſm of all the citizens on this occaſion, when it contemplates with anxiety to found the public proſperity on an immortal baſis.

5. The bank ſhall be irrevocably ſhut on the 30th Fructidor [16th Sept.] 3d year of the republic.

6. The notes ſhall be of a thouſand livres, of a hundred livres, and of ten livres.

7. The notes of 100 livres and of 10 livres ſhall bear the name of coupons; they ſhall be diſtributed under the ſame numbers as thoſe of 1000 livres, of which they will be fractions.

8. The reimburſement of the capitals ſhall be made in fifteen years, in the ratio of four hundred millions per annum.

9. Theſe reimburſements ſhall be effected by way of lot and by a ſeries of numbers.

10. The notes ſhall be divided into 375 ſeries, and each ſeries ſhall comprehend 16,000 notes, numbered from one to 16,000.

11. The ſeries ſhall be equally numbered from one to 375.

12. There ſhall be as many lots as notes.

13. The benefits reſulting from the lots ſhall take place of annual intereſt.

14. The drawing ſhall be to the number of 25 per annum.

15. At each period of drawing, there will come out a ſeries of notes in reimburſement.

16. The twenty-four firſt drawings ſhall be fixed for the 10th and 25th of each month, reckoning from the 10th of next Vendemaire [Oct. 1.] The 25th drawing, called the drawing of favor, ſhall be fixed for quintidi of the ſans Culotides.

17. The lots of the 24 firſt drawings will produce from 6 to 3000 per cent: and thoſe of the 25th drawing, from 100 to 30,000 per cent.

18. The drawings ſhall be performed in the ordinary form.

For this purpoſe, two wheels of fortune ſhall be placed at a ſmall diſtance from each other: the firſt to receive the 16,000 numbers; and the ſecond the 16,000 lots.

The numbers, as well as the lots, ſhall be divided into ſixteen packets of 1000 each, and of equal ſize.

The buſineſs ſhall begin by opening the ſixteen packets of lots: afterwards they ſhall be caſt ſucceſſively into the wheel.

As to the ſixteen packets of numbers, there ſhall be drawn from the firſt packet, as many of the numbers as there will remain of the ſeries to be drawn for reimburſement. After having thrown theſe numbers into the wheel and mixed them well together, one ſhall be drawn, which ſhall point out the ſeries to which the lots belong.

The operation ſhall be ended by caſting all the other numbers into the ſame wheel, and by drawing alternately one number, and one lot, the chance will be determined.

19. There ſhall be a liſt or account of the drawing, which ſhall be made public, by printing it in the Bulletin of laws and of correſpondence.

20. The lots ſhall be devided as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

To thoſe perſons, who have marked the general conduct of our paper, it is unneceſſary to declare that, ſtrangers to the fordid paſſions of envy and ill will, we have ever abſtained from cenſure of our cotemporaries—and, devoted as we are to entire freedom of opinion, when connected with truth, we ſhould be the laſt to reprove, or to reſtrain the publication of facts: But, as members of the happieſt human community, as American citizens in the complete enjoyment of every bleſſing that liberty and law can give, we find ourſelves too much intereſted in the proſperity of our country, and we are too much concerned for the dignity of our citizens and government to ſuffer the following paragraph to paſs without thoſe remarks, which a regard to truth, and a becoming reſpect for ourſelves make indiſpenſable.

"The birth day of American liberty was "celebrated in this city with a funeral ſo- "lemnity. It appeared more like the in- "terment of freedom than the anniverſary "of its birth. The countenances of the ci- "tizens generally appeared [illegible]ardly cha- "racterized the day, ſeemed to be ſuper- "ceded by ſadneſs. It appeared more like "a day of mourning than that of rejoicing. "The day was cloſed by the exhibition of a "tranſparent painting with the figure of "John Jay upon it. The figure was in "full ſtature, dreſſed in a robe, holding in "his right hand a pair of ſcales, containing "in one ſcale '*American liberty and independence*' kicking the beam, in the other, "'*Britiſh gold*' in extreme preponderance; "in his left hand a treaty of amity, com- "merce and navigation which he extended "to a groupe of ſenators, who were grin- "ning with pleaſure and graſping at the "treaty. From the mouth of the figure "iſſued the words contained in a label "*Come up to my price, and I will ſell you my country.*" The proceſſion began in Kenſington "and moved with great ſolemnity down "Front ſtreet to Callowhill ſtreet, and "down Second to Market ſtreet from thence "to Front ſtreet; and back again to Ken- "ſington. A great concourſe people at- "tended the proceſſion, and ſcarcely a whif- "per was heard until its return when the "ſhouts of repeated huzzas interrupted the "ſolemnity of the ſcene. The figure was "burned at Kenſington amidſt the acclama- "tion of hundreds of citizens. Never was "a proceſſion more peaceably conducted, no "poiſe, no riot.—The citizens ſeemed to "vie with each other in decency behaviour. "Thus ended the proceſſion, and thus ter- "minated the anniverſary of American in- "dependence.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

We are willing to hope that this [illegible]ave- ment of the celebration of our politic[illegible] birth day, ſo foreign from fact and ſo injurious to the character of our city, has been p[illegible]d in the firſt inſtance through inadvertence, and copied in the ſecond from inattention—be that however, as it may, we feel ourſelves called on by every conſideration of truth and conſiſtency to declare that [illegible] unjuſt and unfounded.

Either we are ſtrangers to thoſe demonſtrations of ſatisfaction and joy, which deſcribe the feelings within, or we never witneſſed more heartfelt happineſs than beamed from the countenances of our fellow-citizens on that auſpicious day—Either ſalvos of artillery, ringing of bells, civic and military proceſſions, the mutual congratulations of our citizens, and the ſentiments which crowned their mirth, meant nothing—or they expreſſed a fullneſs of approbation and contentment—and, did the occaſion admit of levity, we would give it, as our opinion, that the writer of this aſperſion on the character of our city, was one of a very few Demons, who, in feeling and temper may be termed *Blue Devils*.

As to the unwarrantable procedure, related in the ſubſequent part of the paragraph, a ſhort obſervation on the clandeſtine manner, in which it was carried into effect, will ſufficiently expoſe the contemptibility of its actors.

At a very late, and ſilent hour of the night, when the ſober citizen had retired to reſt, a few idle and ill-intentioned perſons, being at once aſhamed of their conduct, and afraid of its conſequences, crept, in fearful ſilence, along ſome ſtreets, carrying with them what they called an effigy, which, after this heroic parade—they ventured to burn, in a remote corner, beyond the limits of the city—whether ſuch a conduct comports with the general character of the citizens of Philadelphia, it is quite unneceſſary to ſay—and we can only obſerve that, among the beſt flocks, ſome ſcabby ſheep will occaſionally be found.

Richmond, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated May 24, received at New-York.

"Laſt evening a courier arrived from Paris by whom we learn, that a mob of men and women entered the hall of the Convention and aſſaulted the deputies; they cut off the head of Ferrand, (one of the members) mounted it upon a pike and placed it before the Preſident and members of the Convention. One of the deputies was ſhot by the rioters, who treated the national repreſentatives with every mark of indignation.

"At this time, when the Convention was under the influence of the mob, they were forced much againſt their will to paſs ſeveral unjuſt and improper decrees; the two principal of which are, to ſet at liberty every perſon under arreſt, and to out-law all perſons who were confined at the death of Robeſpierre, and who were ſet at liberty by his ſucceſſors.

"Fortunately at this moment the national guards aſſembled, appeared in the hall of the Convention, diſperſed the rioters, and put ſeveral of them to the ſword; by which means the convention was ſet at liberty.

"As ſoon as the mob was repulſed, the national convention made a report of the decrees paſſed by force, and put under arreſt ſeveral members who were friends of Robeſpierre and leaders of the Jacobins; they are Albite, Carpentier, Rhue, Prieur de la Marne, Duqueſnoy, and ſeveral others, who were ſent immediately to the revolutionary tribunal for trial.

"At the time the courier left Paris, the general was then beating, and national guards under arms."

TAKEN UP by the ſubſcriber in Cheſterfield county,

A bay HORSE,

with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a white ſpot on his noſe, no brand obſervable, about thirteen hands and a half high, appears to be ten years old. Appraiſed to four pounds.

JAMES BRANCH.

April 25, 1795.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A choice Collection of

CHURCH MUSIC,

IN FOUR PARTS;

Adapted for the uſe of SCHOOLS—and Singing Societies.

PRAYER BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FIVE GUINEAS for the THIEF, and TEN DOLLARS for the HORSE.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber the 15th ultimo a ſmall ſtout made

Black Horſe,

about 4 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white above the footlock, and his mane and tail are rather ſhort.—I ſuſpect he has been taken away by ſome negro travelling to Richmond or Petersburg, as there are many oyſter traders daily going from this place, who I underſtand take off a horſe now and then and put them into their carts to relieve their own.—I will give a reward of 5 Guineas to have the thief ſecured ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and for the horſe alone, 10 Dollars, provided he is taken up 60 miles from this place, or in proportion for a ſmaller diſtance.

WILLIAM BRYAN.

Willirmſburg, July 6, 1795.

Whitaker Shadforth,

Clock & Watch-Maker,

HAS removed from the ſhop near the Capitol, to one on the main ſtreet, painted checquered faſhion, and adjoining Mr. GALT's ſtore, where he again reſpectfully preſents his ſervices to the public, in the *Clock* and *Watch Repairing Buſineſs*; repeating, horizontal, ſtop, plain watches and clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well.

By long experience in the above buſineſs both in Europe and America, he flatters himſelf with a hope to merit the approbation of all thoſe that pleaſe to entruſt him with their commands.

A large Aſſortment of

WATCH-CHAINS and MATERIALS, juſt come to hand and for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Richmond, July 1, 1795.

PROPOSALS

By ISAAC NEALE of BURLINGTON, and HENRY KAMMERER, junior, of PHILADELPHIA,

For printing by Subſcription, the Firſt American Edition of a Work,

—ENTITLED—

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OR THE

Death of Chriſt,

A POEM, in Eight Books.

By RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be compriſed in one volume duodecimo, of about 300 pages, ſhall be printed on a good type and paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at the moderate price of three fourths of a dollar each copy, to be paid on delivery of the book.

Any perſon who may procure 12 ſubſcribers, and become reſponſible for the money, ſhall be entitled to two copies for their trouble—the ſame allowance will be made to bookſellers, and others ſubſcribing for a number of books.

The publiſhers intend ſtriking off a few copies on paper of a very fine quality, in the execution of which their utmoſt endeavors ſhall be uſed to preſent ſubſcribers with a good ſpecimen of American printing; theſe ſhall be bound, gilt and lettered, in the moſt elegant manner, and delivered to ſubſcribers at one dollar each.

At the end of the book will be recorded the names of thoſe who may become patrons of this invaluable work.

Such gentlemen as may be entruſted with ſubſcription papers, are particularly requeſted to return the ſame to H. Kammerer, juni No. 24 North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or I. Neale, in Burlington, by the firſt of July next, when it is expected the work will be put to preſs.

☞ Subſcriptions are received by the PRINTER hereof.

June 20, 1795.

WHEREAS ſome evil or ill diſpoſed perſon did, on the night of the 21ſt of June, break open my houſe, and have ſtolen the following articles, viz. One black ſattin gown, one ditto ſtripe luſtring, one ditto muſlinet, red, blue and white ſtriped, one ditto black grounded calico, one ditto light ditto, two ditto Virginia cloth ſtriped, one black ſattin cardinal partly lined with white, two linen ſhifts and one apron; alſo two book muſlin handkerchiefs red and blue ſtriped, two plain muſlin ſhawls with plain borders, one ſtampt muſlin ſhawl, ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, ſix muſlin caps, one ſmall muſlin frock, one pair of cotton ſheets, two Dutch blankets, one roſe ditto, with many other articles too tedious to mention.—Whoever will deliver or give ſuch information that the above articles may be got again ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

ELIZABETH JONES.

Richmond, June 24, 1795.

At a QUARTERLY COURT continued and held for HENRICO COUNTY, at the Courthouſe, on Friday the 8th of May, 1795.

Wm. Mewburn, and Co. plaintiffs, againſt *Thomas W. Weſt, ſurviving partner of Thomas W. Weſt, and John Bignall late partners, under the firm of Weſt & Bignall, and John Harvie,* defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant *Thomas W. Weſt* not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel. It is ordered that the ſaid defendant Weſt do appear here on the firſt day of Auguſt term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church of Henrico pariſh, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
ADAM CRAIG, C. H. C.

At a QUARTERLY COURT continued and held for HENRICO COUNTY, at the Courthouſe, on Friday the 8th of May, 1795.

John and Samuel Greenhow, plaintiffs, againſt *Thomas W Weſt, ſurviving partner of Thomas W. Weſt and John Bignall late partners, under the firm of Weſt and Bignall, and John Harvie,* defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant *Thomas W. Weſt* not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, It is ordered that the ſaid defendant Weſt do appear here on the firſt day of Auguſt term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church of Henrico pariſh, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A copy)
Teſte,
ADAM CRAIG, C. H. C.

At a QUARTERLY COURT continued and held for HENRICO COUNTY, at the Courthouſe, on Friday the 8th of May, 1795.

Joſeph Gallego and Dudley Woorworth, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Dudley Woodworth, and Company, plaintiffs, againſt *Thomas W. Weſt ſurviving partner of Thomas W. Weſt and John Bignall late partners, under the firm of Weſt & Bignall, and John Harvie,* dfts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant *Thomas W. Weſt* not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, It is ordered that the ſaid defendant Weſt do appear here on the firſt day of Auguſt term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church of Henrico pariſh, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

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ADAM CRAIG, C. H. C.

At a QUARTERLY COURT continued and held for HENRICO COUNTY, at the Courthouſe, on Friday the 8th of May, 1795.

Wright Southgate, plaintiff, againſt *Thomas W. Weſt, ſurviving partner of Thomas W. Weſt and John Bignall late partners, under the firm of Weſt and Bignall,* defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant *Thomas W. Weſt* not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, It is ordered that the ſaid defendant Weſt do appear here on the firſt day of Auguſt term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church of Henrico pariſh, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
ADAM CRAIG, C. H. C.

At a QUARTERLY COURT continued and held for HENRICO COUNTY, at the Courthouſe, on Friday the 8th of May, 1795.

Mewburn, and Co. plaintiffs, againſt *Thomas W. Weſt, ſurviving partner of Thomas W. Weſt and John Bignall late partners, under the firm of Weſt & Bignall, and John Harvie,* defts. } In chancery.

THE defendant *Thomas W. Weſt* not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, It is ordered that the ſaid defendant Weſt do appear here on the firſt day of Auguſt term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church of Henrico pariſh, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
ADAM CRAIG C. H. C.

The following BOOKS, &c. may be had of the Printer hereof, *viz.*

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IF the baſeſt plot deviſed againſt Virtuous Love and Conjugal Felicity; a plot ariſing from the malice of diſappointment, conducted by the darkeſt intrigue, but ſo overruled by a kindly vigilant Providence, as at once to diſgrace the malevolence of perſecution, and ſhew *female innocence* and *virtue* ſplendidly triumphant and happy;—if ſuch a picture drawn by a very maſterly hand, can intereſt the heart or convey entertainment and inſtruction to the mind, Louiſa, the lovely Orphan, merits our attention. But the judicious reader will require no higher recommendation of this elegant work, than to be informed that it has in a ſhort time paſſed through no fewer than ſeven editions.

☞ The Britiſh Edition of this elegant ſentimental and truly pathetic Novel, has ſold for *Nine Shillings*—This American Copy ſells at *Three Shillings* only.

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FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

27th of MAY.

Accounts were yeſterday received by government by way of Dover, direct from Calais, to nearly the following effect:—

On the morning of Thurſday laſt, an immenſe mob having aſſembled round the hall of the Convention, compoſed of parties delegated from different ſections, who kept up an inceſſant cry for bread and a conſtitution—ſome members were delegated to addreſs them, adviſing them to ſeparate, and promiſing in the uſual phraſe, that returning plenty was ſoon expected, as well as a nearly general peace, in conſequence of the pending negociations.

Freron was one of thoſe who took upon him this taſk—he was immediately attacked, purſued, and aſſaſſinated in the boſom of the Convention.

The crowd having now overpowered the guards, occupied the whole body of the hall, from whence expelled all the members, excepting thoſe whom they deemed friendly to their cauſe, and proceeded in a tumultuous way to dictate meaſures of reform.

A liſt of theſe was drawn up, which conſiſted principally of the following requiſitions:—That all perſons holding offices of ſtate, as well as the members of the Convention, ſhould reſign their ſituations, and ſubmit to remain in a ſtate of arreſtation till their conduct ſhould be thoroughly ſcrutinized; and that the Primary Aſſemblies, ſhould be convened with all poſſible diſpatch.

While this was going on within doors, the head of Freron, who was always diſtinguiſhed among the moderates, was erected on a pole and carried through the ſtreets in triumph.

The old committee were all diſplaced, and a new one modelled after the form of that, at the head of which Robeſpierre ſo long reigned, was appointed.

In examining the papers of the committee of public welfare, it appeared that a treaty of peace had been concluded with the Princes Heſſe and Saxe, and ſome other members of the Germanic body; as alſo that another of yet as great a magnitude is in forwardneſs, this was ſuppoſed to be either with the Emperor or Spain.

Such was the revolution of the moment, but at the end of ſix hours a change again took place in favour of the moderates, to whom it ſhould ſeem the armed force of Paris remained faithful, though repulſed—the uſurpers were defeated, and the Convention and committees again re-aſſumed their functions.

HAGUE, May 17.

On Friday night the ſecret committee of the States General aſſembled, and ſat till midnight. Yeſterday a profound ſilence was obſerved on the ſubject of their deliberations. The States General were convoked in the morning. The people were then informed of the concluſion of a treaty of alliance between the two Republics.

It was ſigned, on the part of the French Republic, by Reubell and Sveves, and on the part of the Dutch, by Paulus, Leſtenvenon, Ealhas Pons, and Huber. As ſoon as it was known, there were public rejoicings, and at night public illuminations and other demonſtrations of joy.—Repeated acclamations were heard, of 'Long live the two Republics, one and indiviſible.'

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Captain Barnes of the brig Polly, ſailed from Nantz on the 22d of May, and left there the ſhip two friends, Capt. Williams, of Philadelphia, and ſeveral other American veſſels. About 7 days ago, 100 leagues from the Capes ſpoke the Swediſh brig Sophia, Capt. Knapp, out 56 days from Leghorn, and from Mr Dickſon an American on board the Sophia, received the following very important intelligence——That an engagement had been fought between the Engliſh and French fleets in the Mediterranean (the latter conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line, the former uncertain; after which number of the line of the Britiſh two ſail of were towed into Leghorn, and 3 into Gibraltar, in a crippled ſtate—and that one 3 decker two 74's, and ſeveral frigates were taken by the French, and ſent to Toulon.

The French loſt one ſhip, which was cut off from the fleet before the action commenced. The French fleet were before Corſica, and cannonading when the Sophia paſſed that iſland, and when ſhe touched at Gibraltar ſaw the diſmaſted Engliſh ſhips lying there.

* There is probably a miſtake in this date; the Sophia, by the number of days out when ſpoke by capt. Barnes, muſt have left Leghorn the 10th May; it is therefore preſumable that the action took place on the 23d of April.

EXTRACT.

From ANDERSON's NARRATIVE OF *Earl Macarthey's Embaſſy to China.*

This morning the Ambaſſador went to the Imperial palace, but not in the former ſtyle of parade, to have his audience of leave, as the period of our ſtay in Tartary was verging to a period.

His Excellency at the ſame time, tranſacted certain official buſineſs at court, which was ſaid without reſerve at the time, by the gentlemen of the ſuit, to be as follows:

The Emperor of China refuſed in the firſt inſtance to ſign, and of courſe, to enter into any engagement by a written treaty with the crown of Great Britain, or any other nation; as ſuch a contract, on his part, would be contrary to the ancient uſage, and indeed, an infringement of the ancient conſtitutions of the empire. At the ſame time he was pleaſed to ſignify his high reſpect for his Britannic Majeſty had the Britiſh nation; and that he felt a ſtrong diſpoſition to grant them greater indulgencies than any other European power trading to his dominions; nor was he unwilling to make ſuch a new arrangement of the duties payable by Britiſh ſhips arriving at Canton, as appeared to be a leading object of negociation. At the ſame time, however, he ſhould be ever attentive to the real intereſts of his own ſubjects, an atom of which he would never ſacrifice; and ſhould therefore, withdraw his favours to any foreign nation, whenever it might appear to be incompatible with the intereſts of his own; or that the Engliſh, by their conduct in trade, forfeit their pretenſions to any advantage which might be granted them in preference to other nations trading to China. Theſe were the declarations of the Emperor on the occaſion, which did not, in his opinion, require any written inſtrument of ſignature to induce him to realize and fulfil.

At the ſame time to prove the high regard and eſteem the Emperor of China entertained for the king of Great-Britain, his Imperial majeſty delivered from his own hand, to the Ambaſſador, a very valuable caſket containing the miniature pictures of all the preceding Emperors; to which is annexed, a deſcription in verſe by each Emperor, deſcriptive of himſelf, and the principal features of his government, as well as a line of conduct recommended to their ſeveral ſucceſſors.

The Emperor, on preſenting this gift to the Ambaſſador, ſpoke to the following purport:

"Deliver this caſket to the King, your maſter, with your own hand, and tell him, though the preſent may appear to be ſmall, it is, in my eſtimation, the moſt valuable that I can give, or my empire can furniſh; for it has been tranſmitted to me through a long line of my predeceſſors, and is the laſt token of affection which I had reſerved to bequeath to my ſon and ſucceſſor; as a tablet of the virtues of his anceſtors, which he had only to peruſe, as I ſhould hope, to inſpire him with the noble reſolution to follow ſuch bright examples; and, as they have done, to make it the grand object of his life to exalt the honor of the Imperial throne, and advance the happineſs and proſperity of his people."

Such were the words delivered by the Emperor on the occaſion, as communicated by Mr. Plumb, the interpreter, and which occaſioned, as may be imagined, no ſmall degree of ſpeculation among the gentlemen of the retinue.

The Ambaſſador returned to dinner, and ſoon after repaired again to the Imperial palace, with his whole ſuite and attendants, to ſee a play which was expreſsly performed as a particular mark of reſpect to the embaſſy.

This dramatic entertainment was repreſented in one of the inner courts of the palace, on a temporary ſtage erected for the purpoſe. It was decorated with a profuſion of ſilks, ribbons, and ſtreamers, and illuminated with great ſplendor and elegance.

The performances conſiſted of a great variety of mock battles and military engagements; lofty tumbling, as it is expreſſed with us, and dancing both on the tight and ſlack ropes; and in all theſe exerciſes that agility was diſplayed, which would have done no diſcredit to the gymnaſtic amuſements of Sadler's Wells or Aſtley's ampitheatre; but the ſkill of the performers was more particularly aſtoniſhing in the art of balancing, in which they excelled any thing of the kind I had ever ſeen. By an imperceptible motion, as it appeared, of the joints of their arms and legs, they gave to baſons, jugs, glaſſes, &c. an apparent power of loco-motion, and produced a progreſſive equillibrium, by which theſe veſſels changed their poſitions from one part to another of the bodies of the balances, in a manner ſo extraordinary, that I almoſt ſuſpected the correctneſs of my own ſenſes.

The ſucceſſion of entertainments was concluded by a variety of curious deceptions by ſlight of hand, which the almoſt magical activity of Breſlaw of Comus has never exceeded: and, as a proof of my aſſertion, I ſhall mention one of them, which, I muſt own, aſtoniſhed me, and ſeemed to have an equal effect on the reſt of the ſpectators.

The performer began by exhibiting a large baſon in every poſſible poſition, when he ſuddenly placed it on the ſtage with the hollow part downwards, and inſtantly taking it up again, diſcovered a large rabbit, which eſcaped from the performer, who attempted to catch it, by taking refuge among the ſpectators. This deception was perfectly unaccountable to me, as there were no viſible means whatever of communication, by which it was poſſible to convey ſo large an animal to the ſpot: the ſtage was alſo covered with matting, ſo that it could not be conveyed through the floor, which, if that had been the caſe, muſt have been diſcovered by thoſe, and there were many of them, who were within three yards of the ſpot; beſides, the whole diſplay of the trick occupied but a few ſeconds. Several other deceptions of a ſimilar kind prolonged our amuſement. The whole of the entertainment was accompanied by a band of muſicians, placed on the ſtage.

The theatre was filled with perſons of diſtinction, and formed a very ſplendid appearance. The Ambaſſador and his ſuite returned about 9 o'clock, having been very much gratified by the entertainment of the evening.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

Whilſt the treaty was under diſcuſſion in the Senate, the following propoſitions were brought forward and reſpectively offered as ſubſtitutes to the reſolutions of ratification which ultimately prevailed.

Mr. BURR's MOTION.

That the further conſideration of the treaty concluded at London, the 19th of November, 1794, be poſtponed, and that it be recommended to the Preſident of the United States to proceed without delay, in further friendly negociation with his Britannic majeſty, in order to effect alterations in the ſaid treaty, in the following particulars:

That the 9th, 10th, and 24th articles, and ſo much of the 25th as relates to the ſhelter or refuge to be given to the armed veſſels of ſtates or ſovereigns at war with either party, be expunged.

2d. Art. That no privilege or right be allowed to the ſettlers or traders mentioned in the 2d article, other than thoſe which are ſecured to them by the treaty of 1793, and exiſting laws.

3d. Art. That the 3d article be expunged, or ſo modified that the citizens may have the uſe of all rivers, ports and places within the territory of his Britannic majeſty in North America, in the ſame manner as his ſubjects may have of thoſe of the United States.

6th Art. That the value of negroes and other property carried away contrary to the 7th article of the treaty of 1783, and the loſs and the damage ſuſtained by the United States, by the detention of the poſts, be paid for by the Britiſh government; the amount to be aſcertained by the commiſſioners who may be appointed to liquidate the claims of the Britiſh creditors.

12th Art. That what relates to the Weſt-India trade and the proviſos and conditions thereof in the 12th article, be expunged, or rendered much more favorable to the United States, and without any reſtraint on the exportation in veſſels of the United States, of any article, not the growth produce or manufacture of the ſaid iſlands of his Britannic majeſty.

15th Art. That no clauſe be admitted which may reſtrain the United States from reciprocating benefits by diſcriminating between foreign nations, in their commercial arrangements, or prevent them from increaſing the tonnage, or other duties on Britiſh veſſels, or terms of reciprocity, or in a ſtipulated ratio.

21ſt Art. That the ſubjects or citizens of either party be not reſtrained from accepting commiſſions in the army or navy of any foreign power.

Mr. TAZEWELL's MOTION.

That the Preſident of the United States be informed, that the Senate will not conſent to the ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce and Navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majeſty, concluded at London on the 19th November 1794, for the reaſons following—

1ſt. Becauſe ſo much of the treaty as was intended to terminate the complaints, flowing from the inexecution of the treaty of 1783, contains ſtipulations that were not regularly or juſtly requirable of the United States, and which are, both impolitic and injurious to their intereſt; and becauſe the treaty hath not ſecured that ſatisfaction from the Britiſh government, for the removal of negroes, in violation of the treaty of 1785, to which the citizens of the United States, were juſtly entitled.

2d. Becauſe the rights of individual States, are by the 9th article of this treaty, unconſtitutionally invaded.

3d. Becauſe however impolitic or unjuſt it may generally be, to exerciſe the power prohibited by the 10th article, yet it reſts on legiſlative diſcretion, and ought not to be prohibited by treaty.

4th. Becauſe ſo much of the treaty, as relates to commercial arrangements between the parties, wants that reciprocity, upon which alone, ſuch like arrangements ought to be founded, and will operate ruinouſly to the American commerce and navigation.

5th. Becauſe the treaty prevents the United States from the exerciſe of that controul over their commerce and navigation, as connected with other nations, which might better the condition of their intercourſe with friendly nations.

6. Becauſe the treaty aſſerts a power in the Preſident and Senate, to controul and even annihilate the conſtitutional right of the Congreſs of the United States over their commercial intercourſe with foreign nations.

7th. Becauſe if the conſtruction of this treaty ſhould not produce an infraction of the treaties now ſubſiſting between the United States and their allies, it is calculated to excite ſenſations which may not operate beneficially to the United States.

Notwithſtanding the Senate will not conſent to the ratification of this treaty, they adviſe the Preſident of the United States to continue his endeavors, by friendly diſcuſſion with his Britannic majeſty, to adjuſt all the real cauſes of complaint between the two nations.

Theſe propoſitions were both rejected by a vote of 20 to 10.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

Arrived yeſterday from Nantz, the ſhip Cincinatus, capt. Debutts. Capt. Debutts left Nantz the 10th of May, but brings no later news than the firſt. Capt. Debutts has communicated to us the following particulars: He departed from Nantz in company with about 70 ſail under convoy of a frigate, all bound for Breſt, but as he appeared to outſail any of the fleet, he was brought too by the frigate, and ordered to keep company with them. His remonſtrances to be permitted to depart were unavailing, as he was informed that the Britiſh fleet were out, and ſhould he fall in with any of them after the ſeparation it might endanger the whole fleet. He was obliged to accompany them to L'Orient, where there were at anchor 4 ſhips of 74 guns, and 6 frigates. Here the whole fleet came to an anchor, the Cincinatus far within the reſt. After the night fell, it became extremely dark, which capt. Debutts took advantage of, and by ſailing cloſe in with the land for about 10 leagues, he got clear off. In the paſſage he was chaſed by an armed brig, who fired a number of guns at ſuch a diſtance from him as to do no injury, and as he had the advantage of ſailing, he got clear. In lat. 42, 30. lon. 44, ſpoke the Adriana from this port, 16 days out all well. Off Bermuda he was boarded by an armed boat of 6 guns, commanded by capt. Foyle who after examining his papers, and finding him in ballaſt, politely diſmiſſed him, after giving him a ſmall ſupply of bread. Capt. Foyle told Debutts that he had ſhortly before captured the ſhip Nancy, capt. Smith from Breſt to Baltimore, that part of her cargo was libelled and landed at Bermuda, but the ſhip permitted to depart, which he ſuppoſes to be now on her paſſage.

Reſpecting European affairs, capt. Debutts informs us, that the war is to go on between France and Spain, that the treaty was entirely off, and that the French army were making great progreſs in that country. He ſays, that he was informed, that immenſe preparations were making (but not at Nantz) for an invaſion of England, 100,000 men being the number intended for that purpoſe. He ſays, that harmony and peace prevail throughout the republic, the Chouans and Vendeans having all ſubmitted to the laws. But he ſays all France is ſuffering deplorably for want of proviſions; that the proſpects from an enſuing crop can afford no effectual relief, for if the whole were reaped, it was the general opinion, that it would not anſwer for one months ſupply of the nation, ſuch being the ſtate of agriculture, by the conſtant drain of men to the armies.

The moſt afflicting part of capt. Debutt's intelligence is that the Algerines and Portugueſe have again made peace, under the auſpices of the Engliſh, and that the cruizers of the former were reported to be out. This news had reached Nantz the 4th of May, and was communicated to him by Mr. Dubane, the American Conſul. It is further corroborated by capt. Magruder, of the barque Apollo arrived on Monday, who ſays he was chaſed off the weſtern iſlands by a veſſel which had all the appearance of an Algerine cruizer.

KNOXVILLE, June 19.

On the 29th of May, a party of four or five Indians, and 1 white man in Indian dreſs, attacked capt. Logan, two of his ſoldiers, a woman, and three children, upon the Kentucky road, near Logan's ſtation, killed one of the ſoldiers of the name of Manes, and a little girl about nine years old, and carried off the woman, or murdered her where ſhe could not be found. Her horſe was found ſome diſtance from the road, ſtabbed in five places. The woman and child were of the name of Beavers.

We learn, that on or about the firſt inſtant, a large party of Creeks, ſaid to conſiſt of between 800 and 1,000, had ſurrounded the Chickaſaw towns and confined the inhabitants to their forts. Prior to our informant's leaving the Chickaſaws, a ſkirmiſh had taken place between the Indians and the Creeks, and ſeveral were killed on both ſides. A diſtinguiſhed Chickaſaw chief of the name of Underwood, is ſaid to be among the killed.

It is ſaid, that the Spaniards are erecting a fort at the Chickaſaw bluff, upon the eaſt bank of the Miſſiſippi, in latitude 35 degrees North, within the limits of this territory, and that on the 24th of May laſt, his excellency governor Guvoico, of the Natches, was at that place. If this be true, it is ſo rapid a ſtride of encroachment, that the United States cannot behold it with indifference.

FIGUIERES, (Catalonia) April 9.

The queſtion of war or peace between France and Spain has been ſome time in agitation. As citizen Bourgoin, previouſly to the commencement of hoſtilities, ſucceeded in an embaſſy to the Spaniſh court, it was generally underſtood that he was authoriſed to open a negociation, for the purpoſe of ſubmitting the preliminaries of a peace. He has paſſed ſome days at this place on his way from Paris, and it is generally believed that he is charged with a miſſion of a ſecret nature. The object of this miſſion is aſſuredly to treat with the court of Madrid on the ſubject of peace.

Though nothing has tranſpired on which any reliance can be placed, it is obvious, from a confidence of circumſtances that a peace will ſoon take place between France and Spain.

It is even reported, that peace is already concluded, but that Spain did not chooſe to acknowledge it, from an apprehenſion that England would intercept her homeward bound India fleet. Theſe reports are however, too vague to entitle them to credit.

STRASBURGH, 8th Floreal.

Several columns of infantry have paſſed through this place within five days: we have counted at leaſt 5000 men, who have been ſent to the lines of Luxembourg, where the beſiegers have got their works in a conſiderable ſtate of forwardneſs, having lately exerted more than ordinary vigour for that purpoſe. The repreſentatives, Merlin of Thionville and Ricaud have been reconnoitering the poſition of the batteries, and this day they began to bombard the town.

General Bendar has ſent out ſeveral French ſoldiers who were wounded in the laſt ſortie. He has written to Gen. Atry who commands the beſiegers, that he was deſtitute of medicines, and therefore to prevent the men from periſhing through want of medical aid, he conceived it adviſable to commit them to his cuſtody.

The iſland in front of Khell is in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, and we do not apprehend the enemy will riſk an aſſault.

Every thing ſeems to announce that this campaign will be the laſt, and that the combined powers will be obliged to follow the example of Pruſſia.

PORTSMOUTH, May 18.

An officer arrived from Breſt reports as follows: Left Quimper the 10th of April, 1795, went to Breſt, immediately found there 32 ſail of the line, and 14 or 16 frigates, with a great number of corvettes and cutters; one half of the line of battle were prepared for ſea.

In the dock yards there was one three decker intended, as their officers ſaid, to carry 150 guns; two 74 or 80 gun ſhips upon the ſtocks, but not in any ſtate of forwardneſs ſo as to launch this ſummer, likewiſe ſeveral corvettes, apparently intended for carrying heavy metal.

A ſquadron of 5 ſail of the line and 7 frigates with corvettes and cutters, among which is a brig of 16 guns, 32 pounders, ſailed on the 2d of May, with a convoy of about ſixty ſail of merchantmen in ballaſt, apparently for Bourdeaux, and took out forty-five for Havre de Grace.

A report prevailed that the Tyger, and other 74 and 80 gun ſhips, were preparing to ſail on a ſecret expedition.

The following BLANKS, &c. may be had at this OFFICE, *viz.*

Blank Writs.	Penal Notes.
Petition & Summonſes.	Indentures.
Subpœnas.	Deeds of Truſt.
Adminiſtrators Bonds.	Powers of Attorney
Executors do.	Bills of Sale.
Orphans do.	Bills of Exchange.
Marriage Licence do.	Bills of Lading.
	Bail Pieces.
	Executions

ALSO MAY BE HAD

Blank Militia returns.	Table of Cents.
Hymn Books, By Broaddus.	Lord Sheffield's obſervations on the commerce of the United States.
Watts's Pſalms.	
Do. Hymns.	
Common do.	Books on Muſic.